

The New Arabian Nights

By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

The RAJAH'S DIAMOND

PART III

Story of the House With the Green Blinds

RANCIS SCRYMGEOUR, a clerk in the Bank of Scotland at Edinburgh, had attained the age of twenty-five in a sphere of quiet, creditable and domestic life. His mother died while he was young, but his father, a man of sense and probity, had given him an excellent education at school and brought him up at home to orderly and frugal habits. Francis, who was of a docile and affectionate disposition, profited by these advantages with zeal, and devoted himself heart and soul to his employment. A walk upon Saturday afternoon, an occasional dinner with members of his family and a yearly tour of a fortnight in the highlands or even on the continent of Europe were his principal diversions, and he grew rapidly in favor with his superiors and enjoyed already a salary of nearly £200 a year, with the prospect of an ultimate advance to almost double that amount. Few young men were more contented, few more willing and laborious than Francis Scrymgeour. Sometimes at night, when he had read the daily paper, he would play upon the flute to amuse his father, for whose qualities he entertained a great respect.

One day he received a note from a well known firm of writers to the signet requesting the favor of an immediate interview with him. The letter was marked "Private and Confidential."



HE NOISELESSLY TOOK HIS PLACE BEHIND THE COUPLE.

"Decided," and had been addressed to him at the bank instead of at home, two unusual circumstances which made him obey the summons with the more alacrity. The senior member of the firm, a man of much austerity of manner, made him gravely welcome, requested him to take a seat and proceeded to explain the matter in hand in the picked expressions of a veteran man of business. A person, who must remain nameless, but of whom the lawyer had every reason to think well—a man, in short, of some station in the country—desired to make Francis an annual allowance of £500. The capital was to be placed under the control of the lawyer's firm and two trustees, who must also remain anonymous. There were conditions annexed to this liberality, but he was of opinion that his new client would find nothing either excessive or dishonorable in the terms, and he repeated these two words with emphasis, as though he desired to commit himself to nothing more.

Francis asked their nature.

"The conditions," said the writer to the signet, "are, as I have twice remarked, neither dishonorable nor excessive. At the same time I cannot conceal from you that they are most unusual. Indeed the whole case is very much out of our way, and I should certainly have refused it had it not been for the reputation of the gentleman who intrusted it to my care and, let me add, Mr. Scrymgeour, the interest I have been led to take in yourself by many complimentary and I have no doubt, well deserved reports."

Francis endeavored him to be more specific.

some pretext at the bank, took a long walk into the country and fully considered the different steps and aspects of the case. A pleasant sense of his own importance rendered him the more deliberative, but the issue was from the first not doubtful. His whole career had irresistibly toward the £200 a year and the strange conditions with which it was burdened. He discovered in his heart an invincible repugnance to the name of Scrymgeour, which he had never hitherto disliked; he began to despise the narrow and unromantic interests of his former life, and when once his mind was fairly made up he walked with a new feeling of strength and freedom and nourished himself with the gayest anticipations.

He said but a word to the lawyer and immediately received a check for two quarters' arrears, for the allowance was anticipated from the 1st of January. With this in his pocket he walked home. The fat in Scotland street looked mean in his eye; his nostrils, for the first time, rebelled against the odor of broth, and he observed little defects of manner in his adoptive father which filled him with surprise and almost with disgust. The next day, he determined, should see him on his way to Paris.

In that city, where he arrived long before the appointed date, he put up at a modest hotel frequented by English and Italians and devoted himself to improvement in the French tongue. For this purpose he had a master twice a week, entered into conversation with loafers in the Champ de Mars and nightly frequented the theater. He had his whole toilet fashionably renewed and was shaved and had his hair dressed every morning by a barber in a neighboring street. This gave him something of a foreign air and seemed to wipe off the reproach of his past years.

At length, on the Saturday afternoon, he betook himself to the box office of the theater in the Rue Richelieu. No sooner had he mentioned his name than the clerk produced the order in an envelope of which the address was scarcely dry.

"It has been taken this moment," said the clerk.

"Indeed!" said Francis. "May I ask what the gentleman was like?"

"Your friend is easy to describe," replied the official. "He is old and strong and beautiful, with white hair and a saber cut across his face. You cannot fail to recognize so marked a person."

"No, indeed," returned Francis, "and I thank you for your politeness."

"He cannot yet be far distant," added the clerk. "If you make haste, you might still overtake him."

Francis did not wait to be twice told. He ran precipitately from the theater into the middle of the street and looked in all directions. More than one white-haired man was within sight; but, though he overtook each of them in succession, all wanted the saber cut. For nearly half an hour he tried one street after another in the neighborhood until at length, recognizing the folly of continual search, he started on a walk to compose his agitated feelings, for this proximity of an encounter with him to whom he could not doubt be owed the day had profoundly moved the young man.

It chanced that his way led up the Rue Drouot and thence up the Rue des Martyrs, and chance in this case served him better than all the forethought in the world, for on the outer boulevard he saw two men, in earnest colloquy upon a seat. One was dark, young and handsome, secularly dressed, but with an indolent clerical stamp. The other answered in every particular to the description given him by the clerk.

"Itchance that his way led up the Rue Drouot and thence up the Rue des Martyrs, and chance in this case served him better than all the forethought in the world, for on the outer boulevard he saw two men, in earnest colloquy upon a seat. One was dark, young and handsome, secularly dressed, but with an indolent clerical stamp. The other answered in every particular to the description given him by the clerk. Francis felt his heart beat high in his bosom. He knew he was now about to hear the voice of his father, and, making a wide circuit, he noiselessly took his place behind the couple in question, who were too much interested in their talk to observe much else. As Francis had expected, the conversation was conducted in the English language.

"Your suspicious begin to annoy me, Rollis," said the old man. "I tell you I am doing my utmost. A man cannot lay his hand on millions in a moment. Have I not taken you up, a mere stranger, out of pure good will? Are you not living largely on my bounty?"

"On your advances, Mr. Vandeleur," corrected the other.

"Advances, if you choose, and interest instead of good will, if you prefer it," returned Vandeleur angrily. "I am not here to pick expressions. Business is business, and your business, let me remind you, is too muddy for such arts. Trust me to leave me alone and find some one else, but let us have an end, for God's sake, of your Jeremiads."

"I am beginning to learn the world," replied the other, "and I see that you have every reason to play me false and not one to deal honestly. I am not here to pick expressions either. You wish the diamond for yourself. You know you do—you dare not deny it. Have you not already forged my name and searched my lodging in my absence. I understand the cause of your delays. You are lying in wait. You are the diamond buster, forsooth, and sooner or later, by fair means or foul, you'll lay your hands upon it. I tell you it must stop. Push me much farther, and I promise for a surprise."

"It does not become you to use threats," returned Vandeleur. "Two can play at that. My brother is here in Paris, the police are on the alert, and if you persist in wearying me with your counterplotting I will arrange a little astonishment for you, Mr. Rollis. But mine shall be once and for all. Do you understand, or would you prefer me to tell it to you in Hebrew? There is an end to all things, and you have come to the end of my patience. Tuesday, at 7, not a day, not an hour, sooner, not the least part of a second, if it were to save your life. And if you do not choose to wait, you may go to the bottomless pit for me and go back to my bank as I came."

"I do not know," answered the lawyer, "but I have an excellent guess."

Your father, and no one else, is at the root of this apparently unnatural business."

"My father!" cried Francis in extreme disdain. "Worthy man, I know every thought of his mind, every penny of his fortune."

"You misinterpret my words," said the lawyer. "I do not refer to Mr. Scrymgeour, Sr., for he is not your father. When he and his wife came to Edinburgh, you were already nearly one year old, and you had not yet been three months in their care. The secret has been well kept, but such is the fact. Your father is unknown, and I say again that I believe him to be the original of the offers I am at present charged to transmit to you."

It would be impossible to exaggerate the astonishment of Francis Scrymgeour at this unexpected information. He pleaded this confusion to the lawyer.

"Sir," said he, "after a piece of news so startling you must grant me some hours for thought. You shall know this evening what conclusion I have reached."

The lawyer commended his prudence, and Francis excused himself upon

some pretext at the bank, took a long walk into the country and fully considered the different steps and aspects of the case. A pleasant sense of his own importance rendered him the more deliberative, but the issue was from the first not doubtful. His whole career had irresistibly toward the £200 a year and the strange conditions with which it was burdened. He discovered in his heart an invincible repugnance to the name of Scrymgeour, which he had never hitherto disliked; he began to despise the narrow and unromantic interests of his former life, and when once his mind was fairly made up he walked with a new feeling of strength and freedom and nourished himself with the gayest anticipations.

He said but a word to the lawyer and immediately received a check for two quarters' arrears, for the allowance was anticipated from the 1st of January. With this in his pocket he walked home. The fat in Scotland street looked mean in his eye; his nostrils, for the first time, rebelled against the odor of broth, and he observed little defects of manner in his adoptive father which filled him with surprise and almost with disgust. The next day, he determined, should see him on his way to Paris.

In that city, where he arrived long before the appointed date, he put up at a modest hotel frequented by English and Italians and devoted himself to improvement in the French tongue. For this purpose he had a master twice a week, entered into conversation with loafers in the Champ de Mars and nightly frequented the theater. He had his whole toilet fashionably renewed and was shaved and had his hair dressed every morning by a barber in a neighboring street. This gave him something of a foreign air and seemed to wipe off the reproach of his past years.

At length, on the Saturday afternoon, he betook himself to the box office of the theater in the Rue Richelieu. No sooner had he mentioned his name than the clerk produced the order in an envelope of which the address was scarcely dry.

"It has been taken this moment," said the clerk.

"Indeed!" said Francis. "May I ask what the gentleman was like?"

"Your friend is easy to describe," replied the official. "He is old and strong and beautiful, with white hair and a saber cut across his face. You cannot fail to recognize so marked a person."

"No, indeed," returned Francis, "and I thank you for your politeness."

"He cannot yet be far distant," added the clerk. "If you make haste, you might still overtake him."

Francis did not wait to be twice told. He ran precipitately from the theater into the middle of the street and looked in all directions. More than one white-haired man was within sight; but, though he overtook each of them in succession, all wanted the saber cut.

For nearly half an hour he tried one street after another in the neighborhood until at length, recognizing the folly of continual search, he started on a walk to compose his agitated feelings, for this proximity of an encounter with him to whom he could not doubt be owed the day had profoundly moved the young man.

It chanced that his way led up the Rue Drouot and thence up the Rue des Martyrs, and chance in this case served him better than all the forethought in the world, for on the outer boulevard he saw two men, in earnest colloquy upon a seat. One was dark, young and handsome, secularly dressed, but with an indolent clerical stamp. The other answered in every particular to the description given him by the clerk.

Francis felt his heart beat high in his bosom. He knew he was now about to hear the voice of his father, and, making a wide circuit, he noiselessly took his place behind the couple in question, who were too much interested in their talk to observe much else. As Francis had expected, the conversation was conducted in the English language.

"Your suspicious begin to annoy me, Rollis," said the old man. "I tell you I am doing my utmost. A man cannot lay his hand on millions in a moment. Have I not taken you up, a mere stranger, out of pure good will? Are you not living largely on my bounty?"

"On your advances, Mr. Vandeleur," corrected the other.

"Advances, if you choose, and interest instead of good will, if you prefer it," returned Vandeleur angrily. "I am not here to pick expressions. Business is business, and your business, let me remind you, is too muddy for such arts. Trust me to leave me alone and find some one else, but let us have an end, for God's sake, of your Jeremiads."

"I am beginning to learn the world," replied the other, "and I see that you have every reason to play me false and not one to deal honestly. I am not here to pick expressions either. You wish the diamond for yourself. You know you do—you dare not deny it. Have you not already forged my name and searched my lodging in my absence. I understand the cause of your delays. You are lying in wait. You are the diamond buster, forsooth, and sooner or later, by fair means or foul, you'll lay your hands upon it. I tell you it must stop. Push me much farther, and I promise for a surprise."

"It does not become you to use threats," returned Vandeleur. "Two can play at that. My brother is here in Paris, the police are on the alert, and if you persist in wearying me with your counterplotting I will arrange a little astonishment for you, Mr. Rollis. But mine shall be once and for all. Do you understand, or would you prefer me to tell it to you in Hebrew? There is an end to all things, and you have come to the end of my patience. Tuesday, at 7, not a day, not an hour, sooner, not the least part of a second, if it were to save your life. And if you do not choose to wait, you may go to the bottomless pit for me and go back to my bank as I came."

"I do not know," answered the lawyer, "but I have an excellent guess."

Your father, and no one else, is at the root of this apparently unnatural business."

"My father!" cried Francis in extreme disdain. "Worthy man, I know every thought of his mind, every penny of his fortune."

"You misinterpret my words," said the lawyer. "I do not refer to Mr. Scrymgeour, Sr., for he is not your father. When he and his wife came to Edinburgh, you were already nearly one year old, and you had not yet been three months in their care. The secret has been well kept, but such is the fact. Your father is unknown, and I say again that I believe him to be the original of the offers I am at present charged to transmit to you."

It would be impossible to exaggerate the astonishment of Francis Scrymgeour at this unexpected information. He pleaded this confusion to the lawyer.

"Sir," said he, "after a piece of news so startling you must grant me some hours for thought. You shall know this evening what conclusion I have reached."

The lawyer commended his prudence, and Francis excused himself upon

some pretext at the bank, took a long walk into the country and fully considered the different steps and aspects of the case. A pleasant sense of his own importance rendered him the more deliberative, but the issue was from the first not doubtful. His whole career had irresistibly toward the £200 a year and the strange conditions with which it was burdened. He discovered in his heart an invincible repugnance to the name of Scrymgeour, which he had never hitherto disliked; he began to despise the narrow and unromantic interests of his former life, and when once his mind was fairly made up he walked with a new feeling of strength and freedom and nourished himself with the gayest anticipations.

He said but a word to the lawyer and immediately received a check for two quarters' arrears, for the allowance was anticipated from the 1st of January. With this in his pocket he walked home. The fat in Scotland street looked mean in his eye; his nostrils, for the first time, rebelled against the odor of broth, and he observed little defects of manner in his adoptive father which filled him with surprise and almost with disgust. The next day, he determined, should see him on his way to Paris.

The lawyer carried him forward at a brisk pace, and he was as completely enveloped in his angry thoughts that he never seemed to cast his eyes even for a moment to the left.

Francis had till he reached his own door.

He stood high up in the Rue Lepic, commanding a view of all Paris and the pure air of the heights. It was two stories high, with green blinds and shutters, and all the windows looking out on the street were hermetically closed. Tops of trees showed over the high garden wall, and the wall was protected by chevaux de frise. The dictator paused a moment while he sought his pocket for a key, and then the gate disappeared with the last.

Francis looked about him. The neighborhood was very lonely, the houses situated in the garden. It seemed as if it always must have come to an abrupt end. A second glance, however, showed him a tall house next door, presenting a gable to the garden and a single window. He went to the front and saw a ticket offered for furnished lodgings by the month, and on inquiry the room which corresponded to the "dictator's" garden proved to be one of those to let. Francis did not hesitate a moment. He took the road, paid an advance upon the rent, and returned to his hotel to seek his baggage.

The old man with the saber cut might not be his father; he might not be upon the true scent of an exciting mystery; but he pronounced himself that he would not relax his observation until he had got to the bottom of the secret.

"Suppose not?" continued Francis. "You must surely have some notion what these famous galleries contain. Is it pictures, sables, statues, jewels or what?"

"My faith, sir," said the fellow, "it might be carrots and turnips, or a shag, it might be currants and wild grapes, I could not tell you. How should I know? The house is kept like a garrison, as you perceive."

And then as Francis was returning disappointed to his room to porter called him back.

"I have just remembered, sir," said he, "M. de Vandeleur has been to visit parts of the world, and I once heard the old woman declare that he had brought many diamonds back with him. If that be the truth, there must be a fine show held thereabouts."

By an early hour on Sunday Francis was in his place at the theater. The seat which had been taken for him was only two or three numbers from the left-hand side and directly opposite one of the lower boxes. An instant had been specially chosen there without doubt something to be learned from its position, and he judged by instinct that the box upon the right was, in some way or other, to be connected with the drama in which he prominently played a part. Indeed it was so situated that its occupants could easily observe him from beginning to end of the piece, if they were so minded.

While profitably, while fearing for fear of attracting attention, Francis observed little to indicate the manners of the inhabitants, and that little argued no more than a close reserve and a love for solitude. The garden was congenial, the house had the air of a prison. The green blinds were all drawn down upon the outside; the door into the veranda was closed; the garden, as far as he could see it, was left entirely to itself in the evening sunlight.

A modest curl of smoke from a single chimney arose tellingly to the presence of living people.

Indeed he might not be entirely inclined to give a certain color to his way of life. Francis had purchased Euclid's Geometry in French, which he set to copy and translate on the top of his portmanteau and seated on the floor against the wall, for he was equally without a chair or table. From time to time he would rise and cast a glance into the enclosure of the house with the green blinds, but the windows remained obstinately closed, and the garden empty.

Only late in the evening did anything occur toward his continual attention. Between 9 and 10 the sharp tickle of a bell awoke him from a fit of dozing, and he sprang to his observatory in time to hear an important noise of locks being opened and bars removed and to see Mr. Vandeleur, carrying a lantern and clothed in a flowing robe of black velvet with a skullcap to match, issue from under the veranda and enter the garden. The sound of bolts and bars was then repeated, and a moment after Francis perceived the dictator escorting into the house in the mobile light of the lantern an individual of the lowest and most despicable appearance.

Half an hour afterward the

CHIROPRACTIC

WHAT A BLESSING TO BE ABLE TO.

"For a long time I was obliged to go up several times during the night. I suffered so severely from Kidney and Bladder Troubles, relief seemed doubtful. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy was recommended to me for this terribly distressing disease."

I took it but a short time and found almost immediate relief. Instead of getting up a number of times I can now sleep all night."

GEORGE STEVENS,

Co. L, National Soldiers Home, Va.

Bright Disease, Gravel, Liver Complaints, Pain in the Neck, Rheumatism and Bladder Troubles, too frequent and painful passing of the water and Drapery, are all caused by disorders of the kidneys. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has cured thousands of people of these diseases, in each case restoring the patient to perfect health. It is prescribed and recommended by the best physicians in the United States. It acts directly on the kidneys and the blood. It drains the blood of all poisonous substances, such as uric acid, etc., which cause disease. Favorite Remedy is the only kidney medicine that acts as a laxative—all others constipate.

Druggists sell it in New York City and the regular \$1.00 size bottles.

Same bottle—enough for trial, free by mail.

Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Cherry Balsom and for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, etc., etc., \$1.00.

To Defend Atlanta

Copyright, 1903, by L. Kilmer

THE Confederate army which was to bid the attack out was prepared to make out. Johnston had a new name under date in December, 1863, General Joseph E. Johnston, now on western fields. When front on the field and the summer of 1862, Johnston had been sent to the Mississippi region, general in command of three departments, including the defense of Vicksburg under Pemberton, the army then operating in Tennessee under Bragg and the forces under the command of Lee and the rest of the Confederacy.

Under Johnston, Bragg fought the great battle of Stone River, Chickamauga and Chattanooga. Under him, too, Pemberton fought and lost at Chickamauga. His name does not appear in the histories of these combats except by incidental mention in connection with Vicksburg. For some reason the Confederate executive and general Johnston didn't get well together. The general chafed over being kept from final contact with the fighting forces. He had been an active soldier on the Palms before the war and wanted to be at the front, sword in hand instead of merely manipulating movements from the rear.

Although it was a step backward to give up the control of three armies and take command of one, Johnston put his hand to the new task with wholehearted energy. Grant said that he was a man to give his enemies trouble, and that his policy was the correct one for the south at that stage of the conflict. He was brilliant in taking no risks and in prolonging the war until the north was tired out. His plan was to let the Yankees force the fighting while the south parried the blows and handed her strength. By these strokes George Washington won the Revolution.

Grant's high opinion of the military ability of his opponent in front of Chattanooga illustrates a peculiar phase of military experience. Johnston was distrusted by his own government and rested under a cloud when he succeeded Bragg after the latter's inglorious retreat from Mission Ridge and joined the defeated army at Dalton, Vicksburg and Chattanooga had been lost to his department, wrested from his control by Grant.

The loss of Vicksburg was laid at Johnston's door by Jefferson Davis.

He blamed Johnston for standing idly by while Grant surrounded and penned in the Vicksburg garrison under Pemberton.

On one particular occasion, however,

Johnston sent Pemberton orders in writing to attack the toe and his way out when he should have been in person to Pemberton and dictated the fight. Johnston said that he gave the order in writing because he was preparing to lead an attack in person from the outside of Grant's lines. He Pemberton drove at the same moment from the inside. Pemberton received the written order and put his men in motion to carry it out, then suddenly changed his mind and attacked in another direction, failing in the attempt and losing Johnston's aid.

The weapon placed in Johnston's hand to keep the Army of the Tennessee out of Atlanta was in a battered condition just at the time he took hold of it, Dec. 27, 1863. It had lost 25,000 men in battle during the three months' campaign ending Nov. 25 at Mission Ridge. The rolls showed a fighting strength of 26,000 men, but 6,000 of these were barefoot and 6,000 without muskets and blankets. There was a lack of forage for the animals, and the battery horses were too feeble to draw the guns.

Johnston found awaiting him at Chattanooga headquarters a very pointed hint from President Davis in Richmond that he immediately make a dash into Tennessee and recover the ground lost by his predecessor. He did not act upon the suggestion for the reason that his army was not in condition to cope against odds, and he thought the best plan would be to stand at Dalton until the Federals attacked him there. He hoped to beat them and send them back to Tennessee, where they would allow and recover the territory.

Although Johnston's methods of fighting were in sharp contrast with those of Lee, Bragg and Albert Sidney Johnston, he could strike hard on occasion. He did not do the battlefield of the first battle of the Confederate reinforcing army which turned the tide and overthrew the Federals. Later, when McClellan moved out the grand army to attack Richmond, Johnston retreated from his plan to the Chattahoochee, making that his defensive barrier. McClellan avoided the issue by maneuvering his army to the Virginia Peninsula, where Johnston headed him at Yorktown.

By giving up Vicksburg to McClellan without a battle Johnston dealt a blow to his military reputation. Both sides at that time were still in fighting at sight. He fell back behind the defenses of Richmond, where he kept the foe at arm's length. He was cut down by a wound at the battle of Fair Oaks. The battle of Fair Oaks was fought on by Johnston, and was a very vigorous stroke. It had been fought out

A FORTIETH
ANNIVERSARY
WAR STORY

December, 1903

when he was wounded, and Robert E. Lee, commanding Johnston's expected to rout the siege of Richmond. He succeeded. Three weeks later Lee repelled the attempt, and McClellan abandoned the siege. But for the wound at Fair Oaks, Johnston might have kept back the debut of Lee indefinitely and changed the whole course of the war in Virginia.

Lee's first stroke when he took up the fight again "Shiloh Mac" at the gates of Richmond was to carry out a former plan of Johnston and smash the bank of the besieging army. The Federals were astride of the Chickahominy river, which had low banks, a swampy border and was subject to sudden floods. Johnston gave orders to attack McClellan's right flank on the very ground where, later, Lee attacked the battle of Gaines Mill with great success. Suddenly the heavens opened with toroidal rains, which destroyed McClellan's bridges on his left bank, thus separating the right wing from the left. Johnston fell upon the isolated left wing, surprising the troops in their camps. At the close of a hard-fought fight, in which the Federals were driven at every point, he was wounded, and, as at Shiloh when Albert Sidney Johnston fell, the assailants halted in their tracks, and gave the enemy time to reform and strengthen the lines. Next day, like Grant at Shiloh, McClellan forced the fighting and recovered the lost ground.

General Joseph E. Johnston was a native of Virginia, and, like Robert E. Lee, resigned his commission in the United States Army to go with his state. He was the same age as Lee and had reached fifty-six when called upon to defend Atlanta. His career in the old army had been adventurous and exciting from the time he left West Point until the close of the Mexican war. In battle with the Florida Indians he was severely wounded in the head when a lieutenant just out of the Military academy. He distinguished himself under General Scott at the bloody battle of Cerro Gordo, and in the storming of Chapultepec he planted, with his own hands the first American banner unfurled above the castle walls.

In point of rank at least Johnston stood highest in the United States army among all the officers who resigned their commissions to go with the Confederacy. He was one of five leaders honored with the full rank of general by the Confederate government.

Finding a name fourth on the list instead of first, as he contended that it should be, according to the law governing the appointment of officers, he protested against the injustice.

When he passed Bridget Noonan's,

she cast an anxious glance at him, remarking: "I'm glad you're come, Jim Rosecoe. I seen Jack Brown go by your way some time ago, 'twas he was mighty lookin'!"

Rosecoe hurried on with a great fear in his heart, instinctively putting his hand to his hip, where a sailor carries his knife.

Brown had seen Rosecoe go off in his snick and knew that an interview with his old sweetheart without the presence of her husband was possible; but he feared such an interview. He knew the devil-had possession of him, and he struggled to keep away. It was about 3 o'clock that his evil passions overcame him, and, thinking Rosecoe would not return this evening, he started forth. Carrie saw him coming. Running to an upper window, from which she could get a view of the ocean, she cast a quick glance seawards, and there within a few miles of shore was the smack beating toward her. Then she went down to meet Bowen.

"Jack," she said, forcing a welcome smile, "I hope you've come back well and happy."

"I'm well enough, but how do you expect me to be happy with you gone back on me."

"It's better so, Jack."

"Letter so, you Jade! Do you expect me to go away workin' and savin' for two years for you and then come back to find you married?"

For half an hour Carrie kept the man at bay, reasoning with him, making excuses for her action, begging him to be calm when he became violent. It was sandy about the house and no footfall could be heard, but she hoped at every moment to see her husband appear in the open door. She did not know that he had been warned and was hurrying toward his home.

As Rosecoe came up he heard Bowen's voice, and it occurred to him to move more cautiously, though not less rapidly, in order to confront the sailor without warning. It was fortunate that he did so, for Bowen was at the time in a state of frenzy that would have led him to strike back had he known the protector was at hand.

"You've killed me," Rosecoe heard Bowen say, "and I've a mind to kill you for doin' it. I can put an end to myself afterward."

"Jack, remember that once I—I loved you," pleaded the terrified Carrie.

"Yes, and I should have stabbed you then before you could have."

An iron grip from behind clutched about the sailor's windpipe, and, after a few vain efforts to free himself, he sank down, his face black, his eyes starting from his head.

"Take his knife."

Carrie seized the knife and threw it out of the window.

"I'm going to let you up," said Rosecoe, "and we'll have it out with fists. I don't want the blood of such a cur on my hands."

It was a short fight that occurred on the beach near the house, with no witness except the insulted wife. Bowen was full of rum, and Rosecoe soon knocked him senseless, then sent him in care of a neighbor to his ship. Bowen sailed soon after and on the voyage was lost overboard.

EDWARD P. MORRIS.

Considerate.

ever done anything to old happier?" asked the old person with the umbrella.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

"I was once in public and declined,"

uttered the jolly man.

Established by Pease in 1801.

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. BARBOUR, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, January 2, 1904.

WE WISH ALL OUR READERS A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

President Meier has given the dealers of Providence two additional trains between that city and Boston. These are one hour trains leaving each city at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m.

A railroad line from Paris to Peking, China, will be opened in May. The trip will take seventeen days. The opening up of this line shows great progress for the Chinese nation.

By the retirement of Admiral Sumner and other naval officers Captain Charles O'Neill will be advanced Rear Admiral, and Commanders John A. Rodgers, A. N. Wadsworth and John D. Adams will be made captains.

It begins to look as though Col. Richard Olney of Massachusetts, Cleveland's Secretary of State, might be the Democratic nominee for the Presidency. While Olney might be a strong candidate in the East, his name will not arouse much enthusiasm in the great West.

The sale of cut roses in the United States amounts to about \$6,000,000 a year; carnations, \$4,000,000; violets, \$700,000, and chrysanthemums—a short-season crop—\$700,000. The annual production is estimated at \$100,000,000 each for roses and carnations and \$50,000,000 for violets.

The Republican conventions of 35 states have now instructed their delegates to vote for Roosevelt as nominee of the Republican party for President in 1904. This is the largest number of states in the history of the country which have pledged their conventions to a nominee so early in the campaign. It means the nomination of Roosevelt beyond any question.

Before the commissioners of shellfisheries on Tuesday the petition of James Church of Tiverton for 15 acres of ground in the cove between Hen and Spectacle Islands, near Portsmouth, was objected to by parties from Tiverton and Portsmouth, the latter being represented by Senator Stoddard. The claim against the granting of the petition was that the ground is scallop ground.

The Democratic members of the General Assembly are holding numerous caucuses to bring the recalcitrant members into line. The first "secret" caucus was reported to full in the Providence Journal the next morning. The next one was held "under guard" with the faithful in the offices watching every avenue of approach. And still they are not happy, for more or less of the doings leaked out.

Senator Hale of Maine says that when the new naval vessels now under way and ordered, are completed, the United States will have a more powerful navy than any other nation except Great Britain. In twenty years time the United States has risen from the weakest of all the great nations in naval strength to almost the top. She never perhaps can surpass Great Britain, but as long as she is a good second there will not be much danger of a foreign invasion. The United States and England combined could compete with the rest of the world.

The law to prevent the desecration of the United States flag by using it for advertising purposes, passed by the General Assembly, April 8, 1902, went into effect yesterday, January 1, 1904. By this act it is made unlawful to use "old glory" for advertising or any other purpose except that for which it was intended, and imposes a heavy penalty for the disobedience of the law. This act will be strictly enforced as the patriotic societies of the State which were instrumental in procuring its passage are determined to see that it is not violated. It is a just act and public sentiment is strongly behind it.

The Coming Year.

From some points of view the coming year seems destined to be memorable. Unless all signs fail, it will witness the beginning of a number of improvements of great magnitude, the completion of which cannot fail to affect profoundly the transportation interests, not merely of the country, but of the continent. In one case, indeed, the effect cannot be less than world-wide. We refer to the isthmian canal, the construction of which we may perhaps regard as now destined to proceed without interruption. The completion of this great work cannot but affect materially the trade routes of the world as they exist to-day. Another improvement, of smaller scope indeed, but still of high importance, is the project of the Pennsylvania Railroad to connect its system with Manhattan and Brooklyn by tunneling under the Hudson and East rivers. The Erie canal improvement in New York is a scheme of great magnitude, and the new trans-continental railway in Canada will be a work of capital consequence to that country. Added to these, the demands for betterments on the railroads throughout the country will go to swell a demand for engineering skill and labor which should render the coming year one memorable in the annals of enterprise and industry.

Change of Sentiment.

Says the Bradstreet's Review.—The year has seen brought about a marked change in the attitude of organized labor toward industry. In general, the early part of the year saw the labor world apparently determined to get all that the traffic would bear out of productive industry.

The second three months saw strike activity at its height, and June 1 witnessed a perfect tornado of strikes. Complete figures are not yet available, but it is safe to say that between 650,000 and 700,000 men struck for higher wages or were locked out because of refusal to abide by existing conditions, or for unusual or other causes. Of them fully three-fourths struck before the turn of the year, and probably three-fourths of all failed to win their point. This is close to, if, indeed, it does not exceed, the record of the troubled year 1894, hitherto the record period as regards number of strikers. Notable troubles were the strikes of 100,000 textile workers at Philadelphia, 76,000 building hands, locked out at New York, 20,000 building hands at Philadelphia, 18,000 cotton mill hands at Lowell, 10,000 men at Gloversville, and similar numbers of teamsters at Omaha and Chicago, freight handlers at St. Louis and Kansas City, builders at Pittsburgh and street car men at Richmond, Va. Take the picket up shipping business for a while. In New York the effects of these troubles were very seriously hurtful to general business. Toward the close of the year, however, the tide turned and strikes became less numerous. Modified conditions of employment made the 100,000 New England cotton mill hands accept a 10 per cent. reduction without striking, and Councilville coke men's wages were cut 17 per cent. Overproduction of soft coal led to the announcement that western soft coal miners would have to accept lower wages, and in the iron and steel trade the general tendency is toward lower wages all around. The only really formidable strike troubles toward the close of the year were in the coal mining regions of Colorado and Utah. The prevalence of strikes in 1903 largely set at rest the idea that meetings and speechmaking by associated representatives of capital and labor would succeed in preventing these troubles.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW STATE GOVERNMENT.**OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF
OF THE COUNTY OF PROVIDENCE.**

The following programme for the Inaugural Ceremonies of the State Government, Tuesday, January the Fifth, 1904, is hereby announced:

The Honorable Senate and House of Representatives will meet in their respective chambers for organization at twelve o'clock Noon, in accordance with law.

Upon completion of this duty the Honorable Senate will unite with the House of Representatives for the Inauguration of the State Government for the ensuing year.

In accordance with the ancient and time honored custom, the Honorable Speaker of the House will, upon the taking of the oath of office by the Governor and General Officers elect, direct that proclamation of the same be made from the balcony of the State House.

Upon the announcement of the officers elected for the ensuing year, a governor's salute of seventeen guns will be fired by Battery A, Light Artillery, B. R. I. M., from the State House Grounds.

The west gallery of the House of Representatives will be thrown open to the public for the purpose of witnessing the ceremonies of the inauguration.

The Governor and other General Officers will hold a public reception at the State House upon the conclusion of the Inaugural ceremonies until two o'clock P. M., and the Governor in the evening from eight until ten o'clock, to which the citizens of the State are respectfully invited.

HUNTER C. WHITE,

Sheriff of the County of Providence.

A statistical report on railroad earnings says: The increases in wages during the past years have cost the railroad companies of this country in round numbers \$50,000,000. The total number of men on the pay rolls of the railroads in the United States on June 1, 1903, was about 1,150,000. Of this number at least one-fifth were classed as trainmen, and they received in the aggregate \$170,000,000. The total amount paid by the railroads in this country for wages last year was in the neighborhood of \$800,000,000. The compensation of railway employees takes out about 60 per cent. of the gross earnings each year.

War between Russia and Japan appears to be inevitable. Both sides apparently are anxious for a fight. All Europe may become involved before it is over.

Congress will commence next Monday on its winter's business. Up to this time it has been mere skirmishing. Hereafter it will be the play of politics.

Election of Officers.**Court Friendship No. 31, F. & A.**

Chief Ranger—Nelton E. Dwyer.
Sub-chief Ranger—Dennis W. Miller.
Treasurer—George W. Callahan.
Recorder—George W. Callahan.
Junior Woodward—Henry C. Hogan.
Junior Beastie—P. J. Sullivan.
Junior Death—F. S. French.
Lecturer—John P. Casey.
James Stew.
Court Physician—Dr. E. V. Murphy.
Physician—Estate F. L. Powell.

Abolition of Slavery.

In the early part of Christmas Eve, William T. Sloane expired suddenly at his home on Berkeley Avenue. There was no premonition of death. Mr. Sloane used to be in usual health the preceding day and returning from a trip to Newport that afternoon. For several years deceased had been dependent with a shadow upon his life, due evidently to some physical ailment. He nevertheless attended to his daily avocational and went regularly each week to Newport for marketing. He was the son of Gardner T. Sloane, who was town sergeant of Middlebury for twenty-four years. To a large degree he inherited from his father, a disposition to exactness and contentment, and prior to the time of the beginning of his illness was always sociable with his fellow and affable in manner. For many years he was closely identified with, and prominently active in the work and mission of the Middlebury Methodist Church. Four years he was Collector of Taxes in the town, from 1877 to 1881. He was the only male representative of his father's family, but had several sisters, some of whom still survive.

CAN BARK PROGRESSING.—On last Saturday afternoon two double teams with leaders arrived at the Hammond farm where the new ear barn is to be erected. On Tuesday morning the work of excavation was begun and logs once continued, lumber, sand and other material have been hauled to the ground and things in general seem to be taking on an air of activity. The contractor has leased a near by house, formerly the residence of Abram Coggeshall, and is conveniently situated to prosecute his work with rapidity.

LITERARY MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Middlebury Free Library Association will be held in the new library building on the West Main Road on next Monday evening at seven p. m., when reports are expected from the Trustees and Treasurer, and offerings for another year will be chosen. A new furnace has been added to the library and is fired every Tuesday and Saturday.

An almost unanimous call has been extended to the Rev. A. W. Kingsley to remain pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the "Four Corners" for the New Year.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union held a well-attended "parlor meeting," at the vestry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Wednesday evening. A pleasing programme was presented, comprising music and an address by its president, Mrs. R. J. Grinnell, who was delegate from the Third District, attended the National Convention, held at Cincinnati. Her remarks upon the doings of the convention and her account of the trip were listened to with much interest. Refreshments were served. The decorations comprised two large American flags, tastefully draped about the platform and organ, and fine portrait of Miss Willard, beside which hung the banner of the Union.

The "East River" has had quite a coating of ice the past week which keeps breaking up and drifting out to sea, making it somewhat dangerous for navigation.

St. Columba's Guild will hold its annual business meeting, for the election of officers, Saturday afternoon, January 9, at the residence of Mrs. Howard G. Peckham, Paradise Avenue.

The engagement is announced of Joseph Morton Anthony, only son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Anthony, of the Main Road, to Miss Frances Weaver Greene, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Howard Greene of Newport. The wedding will take place at the home of the bride's parents, 3 Leyden Place, on January 6, 1904.

St. George's School will reopen January 8, after a three weeks' vacation.

Panama.

The republic of Panama extends about 400 miles from east to west, and has an area of about 31,500 square miles. The statistical bureau of our department of commerce at Washington estimates the population at about 800,000. It is chiefly the seacoast that is inhabited, most of the interior being dense jungle and unexplored. The city of Panama has about 25,000 people, and Colon, formerly known as Aspinwall, is a smaller place, with about 3,000. Colon dates from the building of the railroad, while Panama was founded a hundred years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. The greatest drawback to the development of the Isthmus has been the prevalence of fevers. American engineers, however, declare that with proper sanitary administration it could be made a favorite winter resort. —Review of Reviews.

Weather Bulletin. Copyrighted 1901 by W. T. Foster.

WASHINGTO, D. C. Jan. 2.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent from 7 to 11, w. m. wave 6 to 10, cool wave 9 to 13. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about 11, cross west of Rockies by close of 12, great central valleys 13 to 16, eastern states 16. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about 11, great central valleys 13, eastern states 15. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about 14, great central valleys 16, eastern states 18.

This disturbance will cause high temperatures west of the Mississippi, not so high in the Ohio valley and lake region and still lower in the northeastern states. Its force will be rather mild in the west, increasing as it moves eastward and becoming a severe storm on the Atlantic. Frequent showers—light snows north will occur but precipitation will be light.

January will be a bad month on winter wheat. Freezes and thaws will follow each other in rapid succession and the weather will be warm enough to encourage the fly. The hard freeze first week of the month will destroy some of the incipient wheat buds but will leave them masters of the field.

Three months ago these bulletins announced that the winter would be favorable to the fly and advised farmers to sow winter wheat.

At date of this bulletin a severe cold wave will be approaching from the northwest and during the coming week will chill most parts of the country. Live stock should be carefully sheltered from the cold blast.

War between Russia and Japan ap-

pears to be inevitable. Both sides apparently are anxious for a fight. All Europe may become involved before it is over.

Congress will commence next Mon-

day on its winter's business. Up to

this time it has been mere skirmish-

ing. Hereafter it will be the play of poli-

tics.

Real Estate Sales and Rent.

C. H. Wrightson has rented

Mrs. Benj. Hazard the upper half

of her house No. 22 Walnut street, to

Robert W. Darrow, Jr., of the

Wrightson family.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented

P. H. Hagan his lower tenement

Calleader avenue to George M. J.

Johnson.

Abolition of Slavery.

Demands. London—Now demands stop in Opposing the Slave Trade Bill in the Star Chamber and on Colonists and on the Slave Trade.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 2.—Regarding the Debate over opposition to the Panama Canal treaty, Senator George K. Hoar, of Massachusetts, said: "I consider the main issue to be the main topic of discussion here, however. Regarding a Democrat from North Carolina, he said: "If the Democratic party is committed to bringing about the doing of the treaty, the American people will hold the party responsible therefor and might soon forget the conduct of the President." This is but one of many expressions of opinion by Democratic Senators, which makes the Republicans certain that the treaty will be ratified.

In resounding their opposition to the treaty, the minority Senators have been described as deserting a flag ship and politicians are now asking what will be the effect of Senator Gorman's blunder in starting his party on a course from which they were turned by the instruction of their state legislatures or by the demands of Democratic governors and their party peers. The Maryland Senator has led his party into a mistake and has injured, if not destroyed, his chances of the Democratic nomination at least much in the general opinion here. It is significant that Leader Murphy of Tammany Hall, whose motto is success and who judges men merely by their voting ability, has given but a partial endorsement of William Randolph Hearst as the next candidate, although the recently the Tammany leader was very friendly with Senator Gorman, Representative Cooper of Texas, who declared that Gorman is a "sick politician" but that this reputation is not popular with the people, says that Gorman will get the nomination and that Gorman will not be the candidate. It is thought by many that Senator Gorman's mistake on the vital question will rot and even of his title of "sick politician". The next Democratic caucus here the canal question will be discussed, promises to be a stormy one, and may result in Leader Gorman's political downfall.

Senator Morgan will speak against the bill and it is believed that he will occupy much of the Senate floor, but little of his attention. If the Democrats insist upon delaying campaign speeches in the Senate, the Republican majority will have the treaty considered in executive session.

Events in the Far East are receiving much attention from the administration. The Chinese commercial treaty has still to be ratified at Peking by receiving the imperial seal, and officers of the state department believe that Russia is secretly opposing such ratification, in order to prevent the opening of the Manchurian ports of Autung and Mukden to American trade. The Russians fear that if America acquires an interest in Manchuria, it will oppose its permanent occupation by Russia or perhaps may be involved in the war between Russia and Japan. American Minister Couper has received instructions to urge a prompt ratification of the treaty, and is to present his views to the Chinese minister with the Atlantic fleet which is under his command. While it is thought that hostilities may be postponed for some time, the administration intends to have a fleet on the sea in order to protect American interests.

Chances of war with Colombia are

much discussed here, and it is thought

quite possible that Colombia's determi-

nation to attack Panama will involve

her in a conflict with the United States.

General Reyes, who is still in

Washington, recognizes the danger of this and continues to urge his coun-

trymen to be patient, and not to forget

that war with Panama is a means war

with the only world power of the

Western hemisphere. He has handed

Secretary Hay a note of

the United States regarding

Panama, and is awaiting the reply before re-

turning to Colombia to call on the army and chief of the government.

No doubt the General will try

to fight his countrymen first, but

seeing the uselessness of a struggle, he

intends to do his utmost to prevent

such a war as to crush himself.

The body of Sophie Engstrom

RULES RELAXED**SIGNS OF NEGLECT**

Collector of Port of Boston His Own Master For Thirty Days

SHAW MEETS MERCHANTS

Tells Them He Will Not Restore Release Bond System and Promises Reorganization of Customs System

Boston, Dec. 30.—For more than two hours and a half Secretary Shaw of the treasury department had a heart-to-heart talk with Boston merchants in Collector Lyman's private office at the custom house about the customs affairs at this port. It was not alone the "release bond" system that came up for consideration, although it was the abrogation of that system that aroused the merchants and brought Secretary Shaw to Boston to hear their protest, but many other questions bearing upon the relations between the importer and the customs officials were discussed and at the end of the conference the secretary made a ruling that is intended to relieve the situation immediately.

This ruling is, in effect, that for 30 days Collector Lyman may use any method that is expedient to facilitate the business of the port, so that the importers can have their goods from the appraisers' stores up speedily as if the release bond system were still in vogue, so that the whole department may be reorganized on a new basis.

"For 30 days," he said, addressing Collector Lyman, in the presence of the merchants, "the department will be blind to anything you may do, because we want to help each other."

The release bond system will not be restored, as it is not used at any other port and uniformity is desired, but the service of Boston will be thoroughly reorganized with competent men at the head of divisions and with a larger force of clerks. Collector Lyman was given assurance that he shall have the co-operation of the department in making the port of Boston as efficient an entry port as there is in the country.

Several merchants were called upon to address the secretary, and when the merchants had completed their representation Secretary Shaw paid a high compliment to the character of the New England business men, in whom he naturally would recognize a lofty mind and clear conscience, being a New Englander himself. "But, I may add," he said, "that a man who is devoid of conscience is as devoid of it here as anywhere. It is a marvel to me that every fraudulent importer does not pass this port. The average importer would burn his arm off before he would defraud the government, but they are not all like that. If I can serve you at all I can serve you against fraudulent importers."

The secretary then told how the existing law regarding the entry of imported goods operates if executed properly, and showed how under the bond system it is possible for the importer to evade the duty by substituting his imported goods for something else. There is absolutely no excuse, he asserted, for delay in liquidation, because when the clerical force is large enough and all the various officials, from the collector down, do the duties that properly belong to them, there is no reason why the goods should not pass through the custom house in a few hours, as in New York at the present time. What Boston needs is energetic administrative head over the appraiser's department, and additional clerks, and these will be granted as soon as the force can be organized.

Some severe criticism was made of some conditions discovered at this port, and allusions were made to criminal actions by importers, whose names are known, he said, and whose customers also are known to the department.

FISHERMEN FROZEN TO DEATH

Boston, Dec. 30.—Fishing schooner Henrietta G. Martin sailed from Boston on a fishing cruise and when about 10 miles east of Milford's ledge sighted a dory was sighted. Upon investigation it was found to contain the frozen bodies of John Lewis and Alexander Terry, who went out in a dory from schooner Allen H. Jones on Christmas day to haul trawls and were blown out to sea. The Martin brought the bodies back to Boston.

AGAIN IN CUSTODY

Stoddard, Charged With \$40,000 Theft, Is Caught

Fall River, Mass., Jan. 1.—Albert L. Stoddard of Providence, who escaped from custody at Norwich, Conn., Monday night, was arrested here last evening. He was held pending the arrival of Connecticut officers.

Stoddard was taken to Norwich last Friday and confined in the women's room at the police station to await a hearing on a charge of stealing promissory notes and other valuable papers to a face value of about \$40,000. The hearing was to have been held at Ledyard, but when Sheriff Sperry went after Stoddard Tuesday morning he discovered that the prisoner had forced a window during the night and escaped.

The complainant against Stoddard is Costello Lippitt, secretary and treasurer of the Norwich Savings bank, executor of the estate of the late Sarah E. Norman, and Mrs. Charity Newton of Ledyard. Stoddard was formerly employed by the woman.

Stoddard came to Fall River from Boston on an afternoon train. Detectives Medley and Shea discovered and arrested him. "If I had seen you first I would have put a bullet through my head sooner than be arrested," said Stoddard. He begged the officers to give him morphine and told them that he was the person for whom they were seeking.

Management Could Have Averted Disaster

TWELVE ARRESTS MADE

An Assistant Stage Manager Is Charged With Manslaughter—Theatre Had No Sprinklers, No Proper Regulations For Exit—A Stage Fire Alarm, and It Not Conform to Ordinances of Other Respects—Most Accurate Estimate of Number of Dead Is 604

Chicago, Dec. 30.—For the first time since Chicago has possessed belts to prevent Justice to strike, and hours to blow, the old year was allowed silently to pass its place in history and the new year permitted to come with no echo of joy at its birth.

In official proclamation by Mayor Harlan, he made the suggestion that the new year's eve celebration be forgo omitted. The idea found a response in the hearts of the people, the mayor's words in fact only giving vent to the unexpressed thoughts that had filled them all.

Of dead continues in the neighborhood of 600. It is generally accepted

that the most accurate

is 604. This number will be

increased somewhat, as there are people

in hospitals who cannot survive

for a length of time. It is believed,

however, that the total number of dead

will in any event exceed 675.

In the missing, it is estimated that the number of casualties at the present time is approximately 1000.

Rate among the missing

is unity who are at their homes

and who were not at the theatre

at the first excitement following

the fire. These people were reported

by relatives as among the missing

and of them have since returned

to their homes and no report

of exact has been made to police

authorities.

Names, however, swell the list

of missing. When the names of

the dead who are still to be identified

have been subtracted from the list of

the living, it is probable that the ex-

terior of the catastrophe will be fully

known.

ODDIES PILED HIGH

JUDGEMENT BETWEEN WALLS IN AN INEXTRICABLE MASS

Theatre is modeled after the Olympia in Paris and from the research balcony there are three doors leading out to passageways, to the front of the theatre. Two of the doorways are at the end of the balcony, one being in the centre. The stairs seem to have, for the greater part, been left to the left entrance and attempt to make its way down the very staircase leading into the lobby of the theatre. Outside of the performance and suffocated by gas, it was these two doorways on the first and second balconies that the greatest loss occurred. When the firemen entered the building the dead were found stretched in a pile reaching from the foot of the staircase at least eight feet, the door back to a point about five feet in rear of the door.

A mass of dead bodies in the central doorway reached to within two feet of the top of the passageway. All of the bodies at this point were women and children. The fight for life which must have taken place at these two points something that is simply beyond human power adequately to describe. Only a faint idea of its horror can be derived from the aspect of the bodies as they lay. Women on top of masses of dead had been overtaken by death as they were crawling on hands and knees over the bodies of those who had died before. One day with arms stretched out in the direction toward which lay life and holding in their hands fragments of garments at their own. They had been torn from the clothing of whom they had endeavored to run and trample under foot as though for their own lives.

The police removed layer after layer dead in these doorways, the same too much even for police men, hardened as they are to scenes to endure. The bodies were in an inextricable mass and so were they jammed between the door and the walls that it was impossible to lift them one by one to lay them out. The only possible way to do was to seize a limb or some part of the body and pull with main strength.

They worked at the task with tears running down their cheeks and the rescuers could be heard even half below where this awful scene was being enacted. A number of them were compelled to abandon task and give it over to others who had not as yet been touched by the awful experience.

The Trocadero was completed

two months ago at a cost of

\$300,000 and was the finest playhouse in the city. It was opened to the public on the night of Nov. 23 with "Mr. Bluebeard."

It had a total seating capacity

of 1,500 seats with plenty of good

room on each floor. The hall

had seats for 475 persons.

The city building depart-

ment saw that the theatre was com-

pletely fire-proof, all require-

ments having been complied with.

Woman 32, a chambermaid or ma-

idservant, 18, was fatally burned,

she left her kitchen store setting

fire to tire.

ELVE ARRESTS

An Assistant Stage Manager Is Charged With Manslaughter—Two members of the troupe were arrested last night on orders of Chief of Police O'Neill. The charge against them is at present being accessory to manslaughter. They will be held pending the verdict of a coroner's jury. The first batch of men arrested were William Carlson, stage manager; Edward Cummings, stage carpenter; Frank Juddrow, M. M. Jennings, E. Eagle, Thomas McNamee and S. J. Mason. The last five are page boys and scene shifters.

One was taken into custody by the police, four of the men told Chief O'Neill that they had been requested by people connected with the theatre to leave the city. When asked who advised them to do this, they at first refused to say, but later admitted that the advice was given by Assistant Stage Manager Plunkett. They said they would not follow Plunkett's advice and all of them had packed their trunks and could have been out of the city had not the police arrested them.

Shortly after midnight detectives from the central police station arrested William Plunkett, assistant manager of the theatre, and four members of the "Allegro chorus." The chorus is made up of eight men and eight women and was about to appear on the stage when the fire started. Those arrested in addition to Plunkett were William Shad, Samuel Bell, Victor Bozart and Edward Whey.

The prisoners were taken to Hayes street police station and locked up. Plunkett was charged with manslaughter and the members of the chorus with violation of part of the model code of Chicago providing for the holding of witness for the coroner's jury.

CAUSE OF THE FIRE**PERHAPS SPARKS FROM ARC LIGHT, BUT OPINIONS DIFFER**

There is animated discussion among men, employees of the theatre and residents as to the cause of the fire. Opinions differ widely. The theatrical people are practically in full declaration that the fire started with an explosion and in this they are fully supported by scores of people in the vicinity, who declare that they saw fire creeping along the edge of the curtain for several minutes before the explosion took place. These statements are substantiated by the stories of a number of people who left their seats after seeing the blaze and were all on their way to the street when startled by the frightened rush of those who had left behind them.

The best evidence obtainable is to the effect that the fire was caused by sparks from an arc light striking the edge of the drop curtain, and the actual cause will not be known until after the conclusion of the coroner's inquest.

There are so many statements presented and they differ so widely that it is impossible to ascertain the exact truth of the matter.

LAW NOT ENFORCED**THEATRE WITHOUT FIRE ALARM SYSTEM AND AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER**

Although the Olympia theatre was undoubtedly the safest theatre in Chicago, it has become evident that the city building department has not strictly enforced some of the sections of the building ordinances.

The local building ordinance provides that in buildings of the class to which the Olympia theatre belongs there shall be a system of automatic sprinklers.

There were no sprinklers on the theatre and Deputy Building Commissioner Stanhope, when this was called to his attention, replied:

"There was no sprinkler system in the theatre, but the provisions about the iron doors made it unnecessary for the theatre to have them."

The ordinance also provides that theatres be equipped with fire alarms connected with the city fire alarm system. Mr. Stanhope said: "The Olympia

had a system of fire alarms installed in the ceiling, but it was not connected with the city system."

Hecker's Golden Cream

Carver, Mass., Dec. 31.—A census of

the cranberry bogs of the town shows that the crops of 1902 and 1903 were substantially the same, the total for each year being a little over 30,000 barrels.

Considering the great increase in acreage during the last two years the two crops can be considered as only about one-half the normal gathering.

DECLARED TO BE INSANE

Montpelier, Vt., Dec. 28.—According to the report of Superintendent Hutchinson of the state insane asylum, Bartholomew Croft, charged with the murder of Peter Vorren, who had been under observation at the asylum, is insane. The report further states that Croft probably was insane when he is alleged to have shot Vorren.

AT REST IN SLEEPY HOLLOW

Worcester, Mass., Dec. 29.—The funeral of Mrs. Ruth A. Hoar, wife of Senator Hoar, who died at Washington Thursday, was held from the Church of the Unity. Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale, D. D., of Boston conducted the service. The body was taken to Concord, Mass., to-day and was buried in Sleepy Hollow cemetery.

MORE CHARGES AGAINST MARSH

Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 1.—Charles B. Marsh, a builder convicted of embezzlement, who is serving a jail sentence of one year, with costs, the work

out of which will keep him in jail

nearly eight years, was arrested in jail on bench warrants alleging embezzlement and property amounting to \$17,000 by false pretenses. He was at once arraigned before Judge Wheeler, who fined him \$1,000 in each case. This is a matter of form only. The offenses charged are alleged to have been committed over three years ago.

RESTS ON RUSSIA

She Is Now Sole Factor In Far Eastern Empires

DIPLOMATICS ARE DIVIDED

Some Look For Compromise Tending Toward Peace, While Others Think That War Cannot Possibly Be Averted

London, Dec. 31.—Lord Lansdowne's diplomatic reception centered on the far eastern crisis. The Russian ambassador, Count Benckendorff, was unable to give the British foreign secretary any definite information regarding the tenor of Russia's reply to Japan.

The foreign secretary adopted a slightly more hopeful tone to the other ambassadors than has prevailed at the foreign office for the last few days. It is learned that this is chiefly due to the persistent belief of the French foreign minister, M. Delcasse, that he will be able to prevail on Russia to make such compromise as will avert war.

Ambassador Choate, after a conference with Lord Lansdowne, expressed his conviction that a pacific solution would be found and said the indications were not shared by some of Lord Lansdowne's other callers, notably the German ambassador, Count Wolff-Metternich.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister, when questioned regarding Delcasse's hopeful attitude, said he was aware the French foreign minister was making strenuous efforts for peace. So far as Baron Hayashi knew these had not yet been crowned with success. But the Japanese minister laid considerable stress on the dispatch from Peking announcing that the French government did not believe that war between Russia and Japan would break out and said:

"The French government must be in a better position than that of any other power to know the nature of the Russian reply. If they are honest in saying that they do not believe there is danger of war they must be pretty certain Russia will agree at least to the spirit of the Japanese proposals. Up to now we have had no indication of this, and unless Russia does agree there scarcely seems any way of averting war. I only trust M. Delcasse will be successful."

Minister Hayashi definitely said that the Russian evacuation of Manchuria is not one of the Japanese cardinal demands.

He declared that in the event of war he has the best authority for saying that France would not join forces with Russia, even should China co-operate with Japan, and that the triple alliance would preserve strict neutrality. For the former statement Baron Hayashi's authority is not known and his belief in France's neutrality in case of China joining in the conflict creates some doubt and astonishment.

In diplomatic circles here there is no indication when the Russian reply may be expected.

MINISTER SQUIRES' SON KILLED

Havana, Jan. 1.—Fargo Squiers, aged 20, eldest son of

Battle of Springfield, N. J., June 23, 1776.

Editor of the Mercury,
As you soon obtain publish interesting
historical papers I enclose the following
official report of Major General Greene's
of the battle. Here Col. Angel distinguished himself very highly.
Gen. Cornwallis was in command of the
British forces and here he was met
by Gen. Greene and worsted. This
will make the report interesting to all
Rhode Island readers.

This report is taken from the "American Journal," the second newspaper
published in Providence.

JAMES N. ARNOLD.

Philadelphia, July 6.
Extract from a letter of General Washington dated Whippley, June 25, 1780.

The conduct of the enemy giving us
reason to suspect a design against West
Point, on the 21st of the month, except two
battalions and the horse (left under
the command of General Greene to cover
the country and our stores), was put in
motion to proceed slowly towards Poughkeepsie. On the 22nd it arrived at Roskaway Bridge about 12 miles from
West Point. The day following the
enemy appeared in force from Elizabeth-
town towards Springfield. They were
opposed with great conduct and
spirit by Major Generals Greene and
Dearborn with the Continental troops
and such of the militia as were assembled,
but with their superiority in numbers
they of course gained Springfield.
Having burned the village they retired
the same day to their former position.
In the night they abandoned it, crossed
over to Staten Island, and took up
their bridge. I beg leave to refer Cou-
rtesy to General Greene's report for par-
ticulars.

"The enemy have not made their incursions into this State without loss.
Ours has been small. The militia deserve
everything that can be said on both occasions.
They drew to arms univer-
sally and acted with a spirit equal
to anything I have seen in the course of
the war."

The enclosed report from Major Gen-
eral Greene is as follows:

Springfield, June 22, 1780.

Sir—

I have been too busily employed
until the present moment to lay before
your excellency the transactions of
yesterday.

The enemy advanced from Elizabeth-
town about five in the morning, and to
be about 5000 infantry with a large
body of cavalry and 10 or 20 pieces of
artillery. Their march was rapid and
compact. They moved in two columns,
one on the main road leading to Spring-
field, the other on the Vauxhall road.
Major Lee with the horse and pickets
opposed the right column and Colonel
Dayton and his regiment the left, and
both gave as much opposition as could
have been expected from so small a
force. Our troops were so extended
to guard the different roads leading to
the several passes over the mountains
that I had scarcely time to collect them
and make the necessary dispositions
before the enemy appeared before the town,
when a conference commenced
between their advance and our
artillery posted for the defense of the
bridge. The enemy continued manœuvring
in our front for upwards of
two hours which induced me to believe
they were attempting to gain our
flanks. My force was small and from
the direction of the roads my situation
was critical. I disposed of the troops
in the best manner I could to guard
our flanks, secure a retreat, and oppose
the advance of their columns. Col.
Angel with his regiment and several
detachments and one piece of artillery,
was posted to secure the bridge in front
of the town. Col. Shreve's regiment
was drawn up at the second bridge to
cover the retreat of those posted at the
first. Major Lee with his dragoons
and the pickets commanded by Captain
Walker was posted at Little's
bridge on the Vauxhall road; and Col.
Ogden was detached to support him.
The remainder of General Maxwell's
and Stark's brigades were drawn up on
the high grounds at the will. The
militia were on the flanks. Those
under the command of General Dick-
inson made a spirited attack upon one
of the enemy's flanking parties but his
force was too small to push the advan-
tage he had gained.

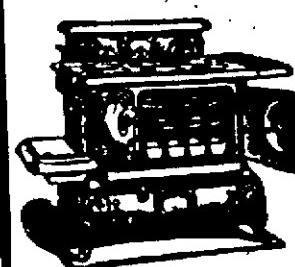
While the enemy were making move-
ments to their left their right column
advanced on Major Lee. The bridge
was disputed with great obstinacy and
the enemy must have received very
considerable injury, but by forcing the
river and gaining the point of the hill
they obliged the Major with his party
to give up the pass. At this instant of
time their left column began an attack
on Colonel Angel.

The action was severe and lasted
about forty minutes when superior
numbers overcame obstinate bravery
and forced our troops to retire over the
second bridge. There the enemy were
warmly received by Colonel Shirlee's
regiment but as they advanced in great
force with a large train of artillery he
had orders to join the brigade. As the
enemy continued to press our left on the
Vauxhall road, which led directly into
our rear and would have given them
the most important pass, and finding
our front too extensive to be effectively
secured by so small a body of troops, I
thought it most advisable to take post
upon the first range of hills in the rear
of Bryant's tavern where the roads are
brought to a narrow point that secures
readily to give from one to the
other. This enabled me to detach Col.
Webb's regiment commanded by Lieu-
tenant Col. Huntington and Colonel
Jackson's regiment with one piece of
artillery, which entirely checked the
advantage of the enemy on our left and
secured that pass.

Being thus advantageously posted I
was in hopes the enemy would have
attempted to gain the heights but dis-
covering no disposition to them for
attacking us and seeing them begin to
fire the houses in town and began their
retreat. Captain Davis with a detach-
ment of 120 men, several smaller parti-
tions with a large body of militia fell
upon their rear and banks and kept up
a continual fire upon them till they en-
tered Elizabeth Town, which place
they reached about sunset. Stark's
Brigade was immediately put in motion
on the first appearance of a retreat
which was so precipitate that they
were not able to overtake them.

The enemy continued at Elizabeth-
town Point until 12 o'clock at night
and they began to cross their troops to
Staten Island. By 6 this morning
they had totally evacuated the Point
and removed their bridge. Major Lee
fell in with their rear guard but they
were so covered by their works that

Every seven minutes in the day a new Glenwood is made and sold



"Makes Cooking Easy."

Walsh Bros. Newport

He made some refugee prisoners and
took some stores which they abandoned
to expedite their retreat.

I have the pleasure to inform your
Excellency that the troops who were
engaged behaved with great heroism
and intrepidity and the whole of them
displayed an impatience to be brought
into action. The good order and discipline
which they exhibit in all their
movements do them the greatest honor.
The artillery under the command of
Lieutenant Colonel Forest was well
served. I have only to regret the loss
of Captain Lieutenant Thompson who
fell at the side of his piece by a con-
nexion ball.

It is impossible to fix with certainty
the enemy's loss, but as there was
much close firing and our troops ad-
vantageously posted they must have
suffered very considerably.

I herewith enclose your Excellency
a return of our killed and wounded
and missing which I am happy to find
much less than I had reason to ex-
pect from the heavy fire they sus-
tained.

I am at a loss to determine what
was the object of the enemy's expedi-
tion. If it was to injure the troops
under my command or to penetrate
further into the country they were
frustrated; if the destruction of this place
it was a disgraceful one. I lament
that our force was too small to
avenge the town from ruin. I wish every
American could have been a spectator;
they would have felt for the suffering
and joined to revenge the injury.

I cannot close this letter without ac-
knowledging the particular services of
Lieutenant Colonel Barker who acted
as Deputy Adjutant General and
distinguished himself by his activity in
assisting to make the necessary dis-
positions. I have the honor, etc.

N. Greene, Maj. Gen.
There were a number of prisoners
made but as they went on to Morris I
have no return of them.

His Excellency General Washington,

Return of killed, wounded and missing
in the action of the 28th of June, 1780, Springfield.

Artillery—Killed, 1 captain, 2 ser-
geants; wounded, 2 privates.

Angell's Regiment—Killed, 1 ser-
geant, 6 rank and file; wounded, 1 cap-
tain, 3 subalterns, 8 sergeants, and 25
rank and file; missing, 3 rank and file.

Shreve's Regiment—Killed, 1 rank
and file; wounded, 1 sergeant, 2 rank
and file; missing, 2 rank and file.

Dayton's Regiment—Killed, 2 rank
and file; wounded, 1 subaltern, 6 rank
and file; missing, 4 rank and file.

Spencer's Regiment—Wounded, 1 ser-
geant; Lee's Detachment—Killed, 1
rank and file; wounded, 4 rank and file.

Total—Killed, 1 captain, 3 sergeants,
9 rank and file; wounded, 1 captain, 4
subalterns, 5 sergeants, 87 rank and file,
2 matrosses; missing, 9 rank and file.

The return of Davis's detachment I
could not get, as having marched the
next morning after the action. The re-
turn of the militia I cannot get. They
had been killed, but about 12 wounded.

(Signed) F. Barker, Lt. Col.

Published by order of Congress.

Chas. Thompson, Secy.

Head Work of the Indian.

Numerous instances of the red man's
quickness of wit are related by those
who have had dealings with him. A
Canadian chief was looking kill on
while some Englishmen were hard at
work improving property newly ac-
quired from the dusky tribe.

"Why don't you work?" asked the
supervisor of the chief.

"Why are you not work yourself?" was
the rejoinder.

"I work head-work," replied the
white man, touching his forehead. "But
come here and kill this calf for me and
I'll give you a quarter."

The Indian stood still for a moment,
apparently deep in thought, and then
he went off to kill the calf.

"Why don't you flush your job?"
presently asked the supervisor, seeing
the man stand with folded arms over
the unskinned, undressed carcass.

"You say you give me quarter to kill
calf?" was the reply. "Calf dead, me
want quarter."

The white man smiled and handed
the Indian an extra coin to go on with
the work.

"How is it?" asked the Englishman
one day after a series of such one-sided
dealings, "that you so often get the
better of me?"

"I work head-work," solemnly
replied the man of the woods.

A white tradesman succeeded in sell-
ing a large quantity of gunpowder to
one of the tribe on the assurance that
it was a new kind that the white man
used for seed, and if sown in especially
prepared loam would yield an amaz-
ing crop. Away went the Indian to
sow his powder, and in hope of making
money from his fellows was care-
ful not to mention his enterprise.

When at last, however, he realized how
bad he had been duped, he held his tongue
for a year or more until the trickster
had completely forgotten the occur-
rence. Then he went to the hoaxter's
store and bought goods on credit,
amounting to a little more than the
price of the planted powder. He had
the reputation of a good payer, and his
scheme worked easily. When settling
day came the creditor called promptly.

"Right," said the Indian slowly,
"Right, but my powder not yet
sprouted. Me pay you when me rap-
him."

Confession of a Press Agent.

An agent, who was in despair owing
to his failure to get any advertising
that had not been paid for, found himself
in a big Western city with his at-
tachment playing a strong competition
and something desperately needed at-
tracted public attention to his show.

The good order and discipline
which they exhibit in all their
movements do them the greatest honor.
The artillery under the command of
Lieutenant Colonel Forest was well
served. I have only to regret the loss
of Captain Lieutenant Thompson who
fell at the side of his piece by a con-
nexion ball.

It is impossible to fix with certainty
the enemy's loss, but as there was
much close firing and our troops ad-
vantageously posted they must have
suffered very considerably.

I herewith enclose your Excellency
a return of our killed and wounded
and missing which I am happy to find
much less than I had reason to ex-
pect from the heavy fire they sus-
tained.

I am at a loss to determine what
was the object of the enemy's expedi-
tion. If it was to injure the troops
under my command or to penetrate
further into the country they were
frustrated; if the destruction of this place
it was a disgraceful one. I lament
that our force was too small to
avenge the town from ruin. I wish every
American could have been a spectator;
they would have felt for the suffering
and joined to revenge the injury.

I cannot close this letter without ac-
knowledging the particular services of
Lieutenant Colonel Barker who acted
as Deputy Adjutant General and
distinguished himself by his activity in
assisting to make the necessary dis-
positions. I have the honor, etc.

N. Greene, Maj. Gen.
There were a number of prisoners
made but as they went on to Morris I
have no return of them.

His Excellency General Washington,

Return of killed, wounded and missing
in the action of the 28th of June, 1780, Springfield.

Artillery—Killed, 1 captain, 2 ser-
geants; wounded, 2 privates.

Angell's Regiment—Killed, 1 ser-
geant, 6 rank and file; wounded, 1 cap-
tain, 3 subalterns, 8 sergeants, and 25
rank and file; missing, 3 rank and file.

Shreve's Regiment—Killed, 1 rank
and file; wounded, 1 sergeant, 2 rank
and file; missing, 2 rank and file.

Dayton's Regiment—Killed, 2 rank
and file; wounded, 1 subaltern, 6 rank
and file; missing, 4 rank and file.

Spencer's Regiment—Wounded, 1 ser-
geant; Lee's Detachment—Killed, 1
rank and file; wounded, 4 rank and file.

Total—Killed, 1 captain, 3 sergeants,
9 rank and file; wounded, 1 captain, 4
subalterns, 5 sergeants, 87 rank and file,
2 matrosses; missing, 9 rank and file.

The return of Davis's detachment I
could not get, as having marched the
next morning after the action. The re-
turn of the militia I cannot get. They
had been killed, but about 12 wounded.

(Signed) F. Barker, Lt. Col.

Published by order of Congress.

Chas. Thompson, Secy.

Changed the Mond.

Gen. Leonard Wood attended to
boyhood a school in Middleboro, Mass.
and in Middleboro they will speak
of the direct and original mind that
the boy had.

"I remember one day in school,"
a Middleboro man recently, "We
was call'd up in the grammar less-
The teacher said:

"Leonard, give me a sentence,
well set off we can change it to the
positive mood."

"The horse drawns the cart,"
Leonard.

"Very good. The horse drawns
cart. Now change the sentence to
that imperative."

"Give up," said young Wood.

Examine yourself whether you
rather be rich or happy; and if rich,
assured that this is neither good, is
altogether in your own power; but if
happy that this is both good, and
your own power; since the one is
temporary loan of Fortune, and the
other depends on will.—Epictetus.

Plenty Dropped.

Flyer—I suppose there's money
be picked up in the stock market.

Flutter—They ought to be, wh-
I myself have dropped considerable
it there.—Boston Transcript.

Now Ready.

The Many Adventures of

FOXY GRANDPA

Including all the merry pictures
contained in the two volumes, enti-
tled "Adventures of Foxy Grandpa"
and "Further Adventures of
Foxy Grandpa."

Mr. Schulte sold to me one day at lun-
ch time dealing with a grandfather and the two
grandchildren.

"The grandfather will be the clever one of
the trio. In most of the other cases the young
folk have been smarter than the old, upon
whom they played their jokes. Let's review it."

The next morning he came to my office
with sketches for his second series, and
with the name "Foxy Grandpa" and "Bunny."

The "jolly old gentleman" dear to grown
people as well as children, might almost be
called the Mr. Pickwick of comic pictures.

EDWARD MARSHALL.

To Grandparents and
To Those Who Are To Be
Merrily Dedicated This Book.

BRUNNY.

Sent postage paid on receipt of ONE DOL-
LAR in currency or postal order; no checks
or money orders.

L. R. HAMERSLY CO., 49 Wall St., N. Y.
1885.

GREGORY'S SEEDS

<p

NOTES AND QUERIES.

In sending notes to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:

- Names and dates must be clearly written.
- The full name and address of the writer must be given.
- What you write must be consistent with what you say.
- Write on one side of the paper only.
- In answering queries always state the date of the paper, the question, the query and the signature, a letter addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.
- Direct all communications to SETH E. M. TILLEY, care Newport Historical Rooms, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1863.

NOTES.

CONCERNING THE PECKHAMS.

Joseph Peckham (John¹, Mary Bennett, John¹, John²), b. 1702, Feb. 18/9 d. 1760, m. Nov. 5, 1723, Elizabeth, b. Dec. 23, 1702, daughter of Saml. and Mary (Potter) Wilbur. "Sam'l. Potter's will 1740, at Swamey, Mass., mentions daughter Elizabeth Peckham."

Joe¹, m. 2nd, Dec. 2, 1752, Ann (Slocum) Gould, m. of Jacob¹ of Middletown, R. I., "Jacob Gould and Ann Slocum, Jan. 20, 1731." She was b. Oct. 16, 1711, and was the daughter of John and Barbara Slocum.

1. Mary¹, b. Nov. 28, 1724, d. 1799, buried in Westerly, R. I., m. 1764 John, b. 1720, Middletown, R. I., son of Jedediah and Mary Irish of Stonington, Ct.

2. Elizabeth¹, b. Aug. 13, 1726, m. 1746 Saml. Coe.

3. Hannah¹, b. Oct. 13, 1728, m. April 7, 1751, Giles of Adam, Jr., and Martha (Slocum) Lawton, of Portsmouth, R. I.

4. Martha¹, b. May 28, 1730, m. 1750 Joshua Brownell. He m. 2d Mary Lawton, Jan. 30, 1760 and d. Dec. 2, 1810. Mary d. Oct. 17, 1830.

5. John¹, b. Sept. 30, 1733, d. 1812, m. May 12, 1757, Mary b. Feb. 1, 1739, d. Dec. 1815, daughter of John and Mary Wood, of Little Compton, R. I.

6. Saml¹, b. Nov. 20, 1735, m. Avila Wood, — and moved to Dutchess Co., New York.

7. Ruth¹, b. 1737.

8. Sarah¹, b. 1739, m. Wm. Peckham, 1758 (Sam'l. Wm.¹, John¹).

9. Rhoda¹, b. 1741, m. 1768, James of James and Anne of Mitchell of Newport, R. I.

10. Reuben, b. 1748.

Would be pleased to learn farther concerning Reuben, through his descendants.

The will of Clement Peckham, recorded 1709, mentions "My honored father, beloved sisters, Ruth Clarke and Dorcas Hall, cousin Wm. Peckham, son of my brother Isaac, dec'd, to my brother Wm. Sweet Peckham, to Miss Content Eurdick, £200 old Tenor, to be paid to her by my executors on the 20th of March, 1789. Wm. Sweet Peckham and Joseph Urquall, executors."

Timothy Jack, *Witnesses*

Stephan Hazard.

John Peckham (Isaac¹, Barbara, John¹, John²), b. 1712, May 1; at Newport, R. I., came to Westerly, R. I., and d. 1757, m. Dec. 25, 1755, Deborah Sweet of Newport, R. I. She was b. Sept. 15, 1711, d. June 20, 1780, at Westerly, R. I.

1. Isaac¹, b. Feb. 21, 1757, in Newport, R. I., d. July 8, 1768, in the expedition to Ticonderoga, m. 1757, Oct. 25, Dorcas, b. Sept. 15, 1740, d. March 14, 1788, daughter of Wm. and Martha Sweet of West Greenwich, R. I.

2. Dorcas¹, b. 1740, Dec. 26, m. Hezekiah Hall.

3. Ruth¹, b. 1742, March 19, m. Wm. Clarke, Nov. 24, 1765.

4. Clement¹, b. 1745, Aug. 1, d. Nov. 12, 1768, from the exposure of the Ticonderoga Expedition. Engaged to Clement Burdick, daughter of Peter and Desire.

5. John¹, b. 1747, Nov. 8, d. 1768, June 16, in Ticonderoga Expedition.

6. Wm. Sweet¹, b. 1750, April 22, Hannah, daughter of Jos. Clarke, of Charlestown, R. I., m. 1773, Jan. 6. She d. Nov. 5, 1795 and he m. April 30, 1799, Dorcas Lewis.—B. T. P.

QUERIES.

448. GOODALE—Who was Dorothy, wife of Richard Goodale, of Salisbury, Mass. They had a daughter Ann, who married William Allen and died in May, 1678.—N. W.

449. BARTLETT—Who were the ancestors of Sarah Bartlett, who married Dec. 12, 1694, Valentine Whitman, b. 1668 d. 1750—N. W.

450. SAVAGE—Thomas Savage married, about 1637, Faith Hutchinson. Who were his parents, and who were his children?—E. P.

4451. SHERMAN—Deliverance Sherman, of William, of No. Kingstown, R. I., was born April 10, 1717. Who was his wife, and whom did Deliverance marry?—E. P.

4452. COLE—Whom did William Cole, son of Capt. John, marry? He was born Sept. 27, 1789, probably in No. Kingstown, R. I.—E. P.

4453. GREENE—Can any one give me the name of the wife of Charles Greene, born either in Westerly, R. I., or Leyden, Mass., June 19, 1747?—H. B.

4454. MILLMAN—Who were the ancestors of Aaron Millman, who married Ann Case, of Kingstown, R. I., b. Jan. 18, 1704?—C. A. D.

4455. ALMY—Christopher Almy, b. about 1662, d. 1712-13, and Elizabeth Cornell. What was her parentage?—R. H.

4456. NEWHALL—Who was Lucretia Newhall, who m. John Barker, b. Aug. 30, 1732? They had twelve children.—S. F. M.

4457. TILLINGHAST—Who was the wife of Jonathan Tillinghast, of Newport, R. I., b. Sept. 18, 1698, d. Dec. 16, 1752?—S. F. M.

4458. PEARCE—John Pearce, of Providence Island, was born April 11, 1745, supposed to have died at sea. Was he married?—S. F. M.

4459. JENKINS—Julia Jenkins, daughter of Benjamin Jenkins, of West Greenwich, R. I., was born Feb. 21, 1772.—H. D.

4460. TORSEY—Rev. Joseph Torsey, b. 1707, d. 1791. He married Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of Jeremiah, of So. Kingstown, R. I. Can any one give me a list of his children?—J. M. W.

4461. AYLSWORTH—William Aylsworth, of Arthur and Freelove, was b. in No. Kingstown, R. I., Feb. 2, 1753, m. Catherine Havens, June 3, 1774. Who were her ancestors?—D. Y.

4462. WHIPPLE—Who were the parents of Eleanor Whipple, who m. Dec. 18, 1743, Noah Arnold, of Gloucester, R. I.—D. Y.

4463. LONDON COLLEGE OF ARMS—Can anyone tell me what fees a "gentleman" incurred in securing a coat of arms from the College of Arms, London, at the end of the sixteenth century? Shall be very glad for any information on the subject.—S. A. T.

ANSWERS.

LAFTON—Peleg Green Lafton, son of Edward and Ann (Green) Lafton, born April 4, 1777, died in S. Kingstown, May 9, 1868. Married—Thankful, born July 5, 1784, died in S. Kingstown, May 2, 1850, dau. of Major Samuel and his 2nd wife Thankful (Pierce) Phillips.

Their children first 6 born N. Kingstown res. S. Kingstown:

1. Samuel Phillips, b. April 29, 1800, died in Westerly, June 29, 1845, m. Father B. Barker, of S. Kingstown, d. in Westerly Sept. 12, 1874.

2. Wm. B. Jan. 19, 1804, died in the South during the Asiatic cholera of 1831-3.

3. Stephen, b. Oct. 24, 1806, married and died on Long Island.

4. Margaret Ann, b. July 17, 1809, d. in S. Kingstown, July 28, 1898.

5. Edward W., b. June 17, 1811, d. in S. Kingstown, June 28, 1885; m. Mrs. Mercy (Johnson) Kenyon, of Richmond, and d. in Providence.

6. Peleg Green, b. June 27, 1815, d. in S. Kingstown June 19, 1890, m. April 5, 1860, Ruth Norborth Rose, of S. Kingstown.

7. Mary Eldred, b. April 18, 1818, m. Benjamin Percival, formerly of England, lives in Philadelphia, Pa.

8. Christopher, b. May 18, 1822, d. in New Bedford, Mass.

9. Dolly Boyer b. Nov. 8, 1825, d. in Greenwich, Aug. 28, 1874, the wife of Peleg Arnold.

Portsmouth.

The storm which visited the Island on Tuesday evening was unusually severe.

Congress in Session.

The Panama question and other matters of international importance are now up before the two bodies and promise some interesting discussion that will go down in history. Personally conducted as the "Royal Blue Line" tours are enabled one to see and hear all this, with the many other sightseeing points of our Nation's "Capitol"; our visit to Philadelphia includes the United States Mint, Independence Hall, and a glimpse of the old Liberty Bell. A postal will bring you an illustrated booklet on Washington giving all details of a seven day tour, for which £25.00 covers all expenses from Boston Jan. 18th, 1864-Web. 12th-Mon. 19th-Feb. 1st-2nd-April 2nd-May 6th.

Let us tell you about our three tours to Florida, two weeks away from the bleak east winds; \$5.50, Jan. 25th-Feb. 8th March 1st-Joe P. Taggart, N. E. P. A., 300 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Jamesstown.

Mrs. M. B. Young was recently possessed with dogwood and is suffering from the effects of the same, her arms and face being badly swollen.

The town council and court of probate held its monthly meeting on Monday, all the members being present. A number of bills were ordered paid and considerable business transacted.

In the court of probate the petition of Henry Greene and George W. Greene praying that the will of Sarah A. Greene be filed and recorded was referred to the next meeting.

The petition of Charles E. Hull, for the appointment of a guardian, for his children was granted and he was appointed.

The first and final account of Edward N. Hammond was allowed, being executor of the will of Sarah H. Potter.

Rev. W. D. MacKinnon, who recently tendered his resignation as pastor of the Central Baptist Church preached his farewell sermon to a large audience Sunday evening last. Mr. MacKinnon has made many friends on the Island who deeply regretted his departure.

The theatre fire in the new Chicago theatre, an account of which we give in another column, was one of the most appalling disasters of the past year. The loss of life was enormous and the chances are that many of the dead will not be identified. It hardly seems possible that such a disaster could take place without criminal carelessness somewhere. The cause should have a searching investigation.

4450. SAVAGE—Thomas Savage married, about 1637, Faith Hutchinson. Who were his parents, and who were his children?—E. P.

4451. SHERMAN—Deliverance Sherman, of William, of No. Kingstown, R. I., was born April 10, 1717. Who was his wife, and whom did Deliverance marry?—E. P.

4452. COLE—Whom did William Cole, son of Capt. John, marry? He was born Sept. 27, 1789, probably in No. Kingstown, R. I.—E. P.

4453. GREENE—Can any one give me the name of the wife of Charles Greene, born either in Westerly, R. I., or Leyden, Mass., June 19, 1747?—H. B.

4454. MILLMAN—Who were the ancestors of Aaron Millman, who married Ann Case, of Kingstown, R. I., b. Jan. 18, 1704?—C. A. D.

4455. ALMY—Christopher Almy, about 1662, d. 1712-13, and Elizabeth Cornell. What was her parentage?—R. H.

4456. NEWHALL—Who was Lucretia Newhall, who m. John Barker, b. Aug. 30, 1732? They had twelve children.—S. F. M.

4457. TILLINGHAST—Who was the wife of Jonathan Tillinghast, of Newport, R. I., b. Sept. 18, 1698, d. Dec. 16, 1752?—S. F. M.

4458. PEARCE—John Pearce, of Providence Island, was born April 11, 1745, supposed to have died at sea. Was he married?—S. F. M.

B. H. Gladding Dry Goods Co.

ESTABLISHED 1806. WESTMINSTER AND MATHEWSON STS., PROVIDENCE.

Great Reduction

Bohemian Glass, Cut Glass, Candlesticks, China, Gold Clocks, Ornaments and Silver Novelties, a great reduction, an excellent chance to purchase a handsome New Year's Gift at a very moderate price.

One-Half Price

We are closing out our entire stock of Dolls, Pictures, Calendars and New Year's Cards, half the original price.

Umbrellas

We are offering special values in our large and well selected stock of Men's and Women's Umbrellas. We must reduce the stock and will not allow price considerations to stand in the way.

Men's Umbrellas from 50c each to \$8.50

Women's Umbrellas from 50c each to \$9.00

Wait for Our January Sale in Linens

Blankets, Cottons, White Goods and Embroideries. We will offer exceptional values. It will pay to wait for them.

Millinery Mark Down

In order to reduce our stock of Millinery before taking inventory we offer the following reductions:

Untrimmed Hats

Napped Beavers, and French and Scratch Felt, in black, brown, castor, navy, oxford, chenille, pearl and white, at ONE HALF PRICE.

Trimmed Hats, Toques and Bonnets

All our trimmed creations, including a number of French models and hats trimmed with ostrich.

Former price. Reduced price. Former price. Reduced price. Former price. Reduced price.

5.00 to 8.00 3.00 8.50 to 12.50 5.00 12.50 to 18.00 8.00

Former price. Reduced price. Former price. Reduced price. Former price. Reduced price.

18.50 to 22.00 10.00 22.50 to 30.00 15.00

Flowers, Wings, Birds, Chenille Braids, Beaver Strips ONE THIRD OFF.

Hair Ornaments